S/125/60/000/012/008/014
A161/A030

Electro-Slag Remelting of Steel Alloyed with Readily Oxidizing Elements

"Avtomaticheskaya svarka", No. 4, 1960) pure flux for electro-slag remelting of alloys with readily oxidizing components can be obtained by keeping molten flux for a considerable length of time (in the making process) in an arc furnace with graphite electrodes and graphite bottom. The flux is purified from silica and iron oxides through deoxidation by carbon and through the formation of volatile silicon fluorides. The АНФ-1 (ANF-1) flux (fluoride concentrate) refined in this way is near to pure calcium fluoride by the content of unstable oxides and has been given the designation "АНФ-1П" (ANF-1P). The developed processing technique was tested at the "Dneprospetsstal'" works (Engineer S.A. Leybenzon of "Dneprospetsstal'" took part); 300 - 350 kg ingots of 1Kh18N9T steel were melted using pure calcium fluoride and the ANF-1P flux. Apart from this, not fresh but used ANF-1P flux was tried. Argon was used for shielding all the time; the electrodes were carefully cleaned of scale by pickling. The oxidation of titanium was insignificant in all three process variations, but it was slightly higher in the bottom ingot portions after remelting with fresh ANF-1P flux than with pure calcium fluoride. The minimum Ti oxidation was obtained, as expected, with reused ANF-1P. Titanium oxidation was practically absent. There are 3 figures and 14 references of which 13 are Soviet and 1 English.

Card 3/5

Electro-Slag Remelting of Steel Alloyed with Readily Oxidizing Elements

amps for high-conductive. Argon was fed to the bath surface through a special hood (Fig. 1). Ingots were shaved to templates of 20 mm thickness, and the titanium content determined by spectrum analysis. Apparantly, the reason for high titanium oxidation in process with the ANF-6 flux is the content of 2 - 3% SiO_2 in it, originating from the fluorine concentrate and Γ-4 (G-4) alumina used in the making. The burning of titanium dropped when the fluorine concentrate was replaced with pure CaF_2 (Fig. 3), and it dropped more when G - 4 was replaced with pure aluminum oxide. But appearantly Al_2O_3 is not absolutely neutral in the electro-slag process when its content is high, for some reducing of aluminum from such slag had been revealed (Ref. 8) in slag treatment, and it is observed also in electro-slag welding of titanium steel with the ANF-6 flux. The sources of oxygen are the ambient air: higher iron oxides (Refs. 10, 11); Ti oxides in the slag, for titanium can form TiO, Ti_2O_3 and TiO_2 (Ref. 12); scale or rust on the melting electrode, or its oxidation in close vicinity with the bath surface where it is heated to over 800 - 900°C. Argon shielding is an effective means against oxidation of titanium or other oxidizing metals in the process. It is obvious that fluxes containing no unstable oxides must be used and the bath must be shielded from air. As had been stated in (Ref. 14) (B.I. Medovar and B.I. Maksimovich,

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A161/A030

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I.; Latash, Yu V.; Maksimovich, B.I.; Stupak, L.M.

TITLE: Electro-Slag Remelting of Steel Alloyed with Readily Oxidizing Elements

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 12, pp. 60 - 65

TEXT: Experiments have been carried out to determine the proper technique for electro-slag remelting of steel containing easily oxidizing components, for the АНФ -6 (ANF-6) flux (of CaF_2-Al_2O_3 system) does not ensure full absorption of some elements. 50% oxidation of titanium in remelting 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T) steel with this flux is an example. This steel was chosen for the experiments. A water cooled copper mold of 250 mm height and 50 mm inner diameter was used; the 3 mm welding wire was of the same steel. A series of calcium fluoride base fluxes was tested. Process details: melting with alternating current; wire feed 156 m/hr; transformer idle voltage 50 - 54 volt for flux with low conductivity in molten state (the "АН -8" (AN-8) tried for comparison, and fluoride base fluxes with high Al_2O_3 content), and 36 - 38 volts for high-conductive fluxes (pure CaF_2, concentrated fluorite, and their mixtures with SiO_2 and TiO_2); melting current 42-46 volts and 300 - 330 amps for low-conductive flux, and 28 - 32 volts and 360

Card 1/5

S/125/60/000/010/002/015
A161/A133

The Effect of Electro-Slag Remelting on the Quality of Stainless 0Х18Н9 (OKh18N9) and 1Х14Н19В3Б (1Kh14N19V3B) (ЭИ851 (EI851)) Steel

ASSOCIATIONS: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.Ye. O.Patona AN USSR ("Order of the Red Banner of Labor" Electric Welding Institute im.Ye.O.Paton of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences) (B.I. Medovar, B.I. Maksimovich and Yu.V. Latash); Ordena Lenina elektrometallurgicheskiy zavod "Elektrostal'" im. I.F.Tevosyana ("Order of Lenin" Electro-Metallurgical "Elektrostal'" Plant im.I.F.Tevosyan) (V.V. Topilin, M.M. Klyuyev and N.A. Shiryayev)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1960

Card 3/3

S/125/60/000/010/002/015
A161/A133

The Effect of Electro Slag Remelting on the Quality of Stainless 0Х18Н9 (OKh18N9) and 1Х14Н19В3Б (1Kh14N19V3B) (ЭИ 851 (EI851)) Steel

electro-chemical solving. The total gas content was twice lower than in the initial metal; the nitrogen and oxygen contents were reduced more than the hydrogen content. Apparently, oxygen is being eliminated in the process with floating oxide inclusions, and nitrogen and hydrogen can separate with bubbles forming on the surface of the growing metal grains. Nitrogen separates from metal easily when the metal contains no components forming stable nitrides (titanium, niobium). Nitrides having a higher melting point and larger volume do not coagulate and stick more easily in interaxial spaces. This explains the different quantity of nitrogen eliminated from the two steel grades. The following conclusions are made: 1) The electro-slag process considerably reduces the gas content and nonmetallic inclusions in both steel grades. 2) It raises the ductility of austenitic stainless steel grade and considerably reduces the anisotropy of mechanical properties. 3) The ductility of the remelted metal at hot deformation temperature is 30-40% higher than that of the initial one. There are 8 figures, 5 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/3

S/125/60/000/010/002/015
A161/A133

1.2300 also 1045,

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I., Maksimovich, B.I., Latash, Yu.V., Topilin, V.V., Klyuyev, M.M., Shiryayev, N.A.

TITLE: The Effect of Electro-Slag remelting on the Quality of Stainless 0Х18Н9 (0Kh18N9) and 1Х14Н19В3Б (1Kh14N19V3B)(ЭИ851 (EI851)) Steel

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 10, pp. 11-18

TEXT: The article contains information on experiments with electro-slag remelting process. The material used were bars of 0Х18Н9 (0Kh18N9) steel 100 mm in diameter, and ЭИ851 (EI851) steel 85 mm in diameter joined into bundles of three and melted in an ingot mold of 250 mm diameter. Five 300 kg ingots were cast. Two ingots were reforged into a 25x175x515 mm billet, and two into a 95 mm diameter bar; one was investigated as cast. The results of metallographic investigation are presented. There were no streaks, nor nonmetallic inclusion accumulations, and the absolute content of slag inclusions was considerably lower than in the initial metal, which was also confirmed by

Card 1/3

S/125/60/000/009/003/017
A161/A130

Elimination of Non-Metallic Inclusions from Metal in the Electro-Slag Remelting Process

is possible to obtain ball bearing steel of a particularly high purity from non-metallic inclusions by using the electro-slag remelting process. Such steel is suitable for special small bearings in the most critical applications. Engineer S.A. Leybenzon of "Dneprospetsstal" took part in experiments. There are 5 figures and 12 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O. Paton of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR) - Yu.V. Latash, B.I. Maksimovich, B.D. Medovar; Ordena Lenina metallurgicheskiy zavod im. I.M. Tevosyana (Metallurgical Plant "Order of Lenin" im. I.M. Tevosyan) - M.M. Klyuyev and V.V. Topilin

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1960

Card ~~4/5~~

S/125/60/000/009/003/017
A161/A130

Elimination of Non-Metallic Inclusions from Metal in the Electro-Slag Remelting Process

ANF-1P is explained by its better desulfurizing capacity due to Al_2O_3 lowering the melting point of flux and raising the slag pool temperature. The effect of ANF-1P and ANF-6 on the content of oxides, silicates and globular inclusions was equal, and of the AN-29 weaker (Fig. 2). Non-metallic inclusions rose to the surface in the process, and the top portion of the ingots was contaminated more than the bottom, particularly by globules in remelting with AN-29 flux. The following conclusions were made:
1. It has been proven on the example of ball bearing steel ShKh15SG that metal is purified from oxides, silicates and globules mainly due to the inclusions rising to the surface and the purification degree depends on the speed of the ingot formation, i.e., on the speed of the crystallization front motion, and the orientation of the crystal growth (axial or radial).
2. The desulfurization degree depends mainly on the desulfurizing capacity of the flux, and not on the speed of melting. 3. It can be stated that it

Card ~~3~~/5

S/125/60/000/009/003/017
A161/A130

Elimination of Non-Metallic Inclusions from Metal in the Electro-Slag Remelting Process

different fluxes used is the following:

		CaF_2 %	CaO %	Al_2O_3 %
АНФ-1П	(ANF-1P)	Bulk	5	-
АНФ-6	(ANF-6)	65	5	30
АН-29	(AN-29)	-	45	55

Eleven ingots of 310 to 320 kg were cast. Due to the difference in conductivity of the flux grades (lowest in AN-29) the melting rate was different (Table 2). It is emphasized that in the case of the watched ingot diameter (260 mm), the growing melting speed is accompanied by a change of grain growth direction, and the axial growth is gradually replaced by radial growth. The degree of purification from sulfides increased in the order ANF-1P, ANF-6, AN-29 flux, i.e., the highest purification was obtained with the AN-29 which had the highest CaO content. The better effect of ANF-6 than of

S/125/60/000/009/003/017
A161/A130

18.3200 1496, 1454, 1573

AUTHORS: Latash, Yu.V., Maksimovich, B.I., Medovar, B.I., Klyuyev, M.M., Topilin, V.V.

TITLE: Elimination of Non-Metallic Inclusions from Metal in the Electro-Slag Remelting Process

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 9, pp. 17-23

TEXT: As known from previous works, treatment with slag in the electro-slag remelting process reduces the sulfur content (Ref. 5, 6), and the quantity of sulfide inclusions drastically decreases (Ref. 3, 4). Experiments have been carried out by the Electric Welding Institute at the "Dneprospetsstal" Plant to investigate the effect of flux composition and properties in the electro-slag remelting of ball bearing steel grade ШХ15СГ (ShKh15SG). (The initial metal had been highly contaminated.) Three steel rods of 85 mm diameter each were joined into a bunch and melted as electrodes in a water-cooled copper ingot mold of 260 mm diameter. The composition of the three

S/125/60/000/04/003/018
D042/D006

A New Method of Refining Fluorspar and Fluorine Welding Fluxes

and 13 references, 12 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona An USSR (Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton AS UkrSSR).

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1959

Card 4/4

S/125/60/000/04/003/018
D042/D006

A New Method of Refining Fluorspar and Fluorine Welding Fluxes

often contains 0.5% S. Using the new method of smelting fluorine welding fluxes or fluxes with an increased content of calcium fluoride even with a low-grade raw material (fluorspar, fluorite concentrate) it is possible to obtain a product with an exceptionally low content of sulfur, and ferric and silicon oxides. This method consists in the separate loading of the charge materials into the furnace. First, the fluorspar (fluorite concentrate) is smelted and kept for some time in a liquid condition, i.e. it is refined, then the rest of the charge is loaded into the furnace. This method of refining fluorspar (fluorite concentrate) can prove useful to enterprises which make electrodes with a basic coating for arc welding. There are 6 tables, 1 photograph, 1 graph,

Card 3/4

A New Method of Refining Fluorspar and Fluorine Welding Fluxes

same applies to fluxes for the electroslag smelting of steels and alloys /5/. The basic component of the charge of ceramic fluxes, developed recently at TsNIITMASh for welding alloyed steels, also consists of fluorines - calcium fluoride and sodium /6/. Ordinary ceramic fluxes contain 10-20% CaF_2 /7/.

GOST"4421-48" standard fluorspar must have not less than 92% CaF_2, not more than 5% SiO_2, not more than 0.1% S, with traces of phosphorus only. According to "TsMTU 1187-45" fluorite concentrate must not contain more than 2% S and 1.5% SiO_2 when CaF_2 $>$ 95%. In fact fluorite concentrate, e.g. from the Takobskiy (Takob) deposit (Uzbekskaya SSR),

14(5), 25(1)

S/125/60/000/04/003/018
D042/D006

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I. and Maksimovich, B.I.

TITLE: A New Method of Refining Fluorspar and Fluorine Welding Fluxes

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, Nr 4, pp 13-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new method (Authors' Certificate No 122563 effective 16 March, 1959) has been developed for refining fluorspar (fluorite concentrate) in which it is smelted in an electric furnace and is maintained for a certain time in liquid condition. After refining a sharp decrease is obtained in the content of sulfur and unstable oxides (SiO_2, FeO). Oxygen-free fluxes for welding high alloy steels and alloys (series ANF) proposed by Institute of Electric Welding /47, contain 50 - 100% calcium fluoride. The

Card 1/4

The Induction of a Slag Tub by Means of a Self-Fusing Flux

were removed by the use of aluminum/magnesium dust as a combustible, and potassium nitrate, barium nitrate, potassium perchlorate and barium perioxide as an oxidizing agent. The author describes a flux (C-1) recently developed for use with alloys, consisting of 16.5% Type PAM-3 aluminum/magnesium powder (GOST5593-50), 16.5% potassium nitrate (GOST 1949-43) and 67% additive (CaF_2). Its coefficient of safety k is .5, wastage is as low as 2%, and despite the fact that it contains potassium nitrate, no nitrades were observed even in ShKh15 steel. There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O Patona AN USSR (Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute imeni Ye.O. Paton AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1959

18(5) SOV/125-59-10-13/16

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, B.I., Engineer

TITLE: The Induction of a Slag of Tub by Means of a Self-Fusing Flux

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 10, pp 90-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This brief account concerns the induction of a slag tub by means of self-fusing flux, a complicated part of the process of the electro-slag welding of large-size electrodes, where arc-welding cannot be used due to the danger of short-circuiting. The Institut elektrosvarki (Institute of Electric Welding) thus brought out a new flux - AN-25, which is a conductor of electricity when hard, but while it was quite suitable for use with carbon steels, the Dneprospetsstal' (Dnepr Special Steel) works, in conjuction with the Institute of Electric Welding, found that it had several diasadvantages when used with alloy steels (the waste of easily-oxidizing alloy elements and the formation of impurities due to nitrides of titanium). Tests were conducted on pressed brickettes consisting of thermite (25% Al + 75% FeO_4) and a flux additive, and the disadvantages common to metal-dust brickettes

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, B. I.

PATON, B. Ye.; MEDOVAR, B. I.; LATASH, Yu. V.; MAKSIMOVICH, B. I.

Elektroshlakovyi pereplav rashodnyemykh elektrodov v vodookhlazhdayemom kristallizatore.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on Steel Production Moscow, 30 Jun 1959.

MAKSIMOVICH, B.

Maksimovich, B. "Special features and advantages of the traffic capacity theory in Soviet transportation," Zh.-d. transport, 1948, No. 12, pp. 13-22

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

BUZANOV, I.F., red.; VARSHAVSKIY, B.Ya., red.; ORLOVSKIY, N.I., red.; PODTYKAN, Ya.P., red.; SHEVCHENKO, V.N., red.; POZHAR, Z.A., red.; AREF'YEV, T.I., red.; USHAKOV, A.F., red.; MAKSIMOVICH, A.Ye., red.; SIDOROV, A.A., red.; DANIKOVA, M.G., red.; SERDYUK, B.M., red.; LAPCHENKO, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Basic conclusions of research work in 1959-1960]Osnovnye vyvody nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot za 1959-1960 gg. Kiev, Izd-vo UASKhN, 1962. 308 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kiev. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im.V.I.Lenina (for Buzanova).

(Sugar beets--Research)

BUZANOV, I.F., akademik; MAKSIMOVICH, A.Ye., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAKOVETSKIY, K.A.

Using sodium trichloroacetate and isopropyl chlorophenyl carbamate in the control of monocotyledonous weeds on sugar beet fields. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 23 no. 6:6-9 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy svekly.
(Sodium acetate)
(Carbamic acid)
(Weed control)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29937

Author : Maksimovich, A.Ye., Bakhir, A.I., Okanenko, A.S.

Inst : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Sugar Beet.

Title : Sugar Beet Saccharinity in Regard to the Steeping of Root Tissues.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. rasteniy, 1957, 4, No 2, 192-198 (resume in Eng.)

Abstract : This study was made at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Sugar Beet in 1949-1953 in raising sugar beets fo varieties tending toward sugary and productive forms in vegetative tests as well as under field conditions in Kiyevskaya, Voronezhskaya, Vinnitskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts. With the usual sugar content in the beet of 16-21% in crude weight its dry matter root

Card 1/2

USSR / Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition. I

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5985.

Author : Maksimovich, A. Ye.; Okanenko, A. S.; Bakhir, A. I.

Inst : AS USSR.

Title : Some Mechanisms in the Storage of Root Nutritional Elements in Sugar Beets.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Pamyati akad. N. A. Maksimova, M., AN SSSR, 1957, 257-267.

Abstract: Sugar beets were grown in Kiev under conditions of soil cultures, as a vegetation experiment, and under field conditions. In experiments where N was applied in the form of NO_3, in the first vegetation phases and in the period of intensive growth, the ratio of the sum of cation milliequivalents to the sum of N, P, S, and Cl milli-

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, A.E.

The age variation in the chemical composition of the leaf blades of beet. A. E. Maksimovich, A. S. Okanenko, and A. I. Hakir (All-Union Sugar Beet Sci. Research Inst., Kiev). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Biol.* 1955, No. 6, 20–38.—With increasing age the following changes take place in the leaf of a sugar beet: rise in dry matter, total org. acids, $(CO_2H)_2$, CaO, MgO, sum of K-Na-Ca-Mg; a decline of percentages of total and protein N; and decrease of the ratio (K + Na)/(Ca + Mg). Abs. wt. of K, Na, Ca, Mg, P, and SO_4, as well as pectic materials and org. acids, all show a rise with age. Most intense accumulation of dry matter corresponds to that of N and ash elements. Org. acids accumulate in parallel with those of mineral cations. Migration of N is observed only with relatively young leaves. Improvement of plant nutrition serves to delay the flow of N into the root and thus causes a greater growth of leaf area and increased sugar content of the root. G. M. K.

1. MAKSIMOVICH, A. Ye., OKANENKO, A. S., BAKHIR, A. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Beets and Beet Sugar

7. Peculiarities of biochemical processes in leaves at different stages in relation to the formation of the sugar-beet root. Dokl. AN SSSR 87, no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

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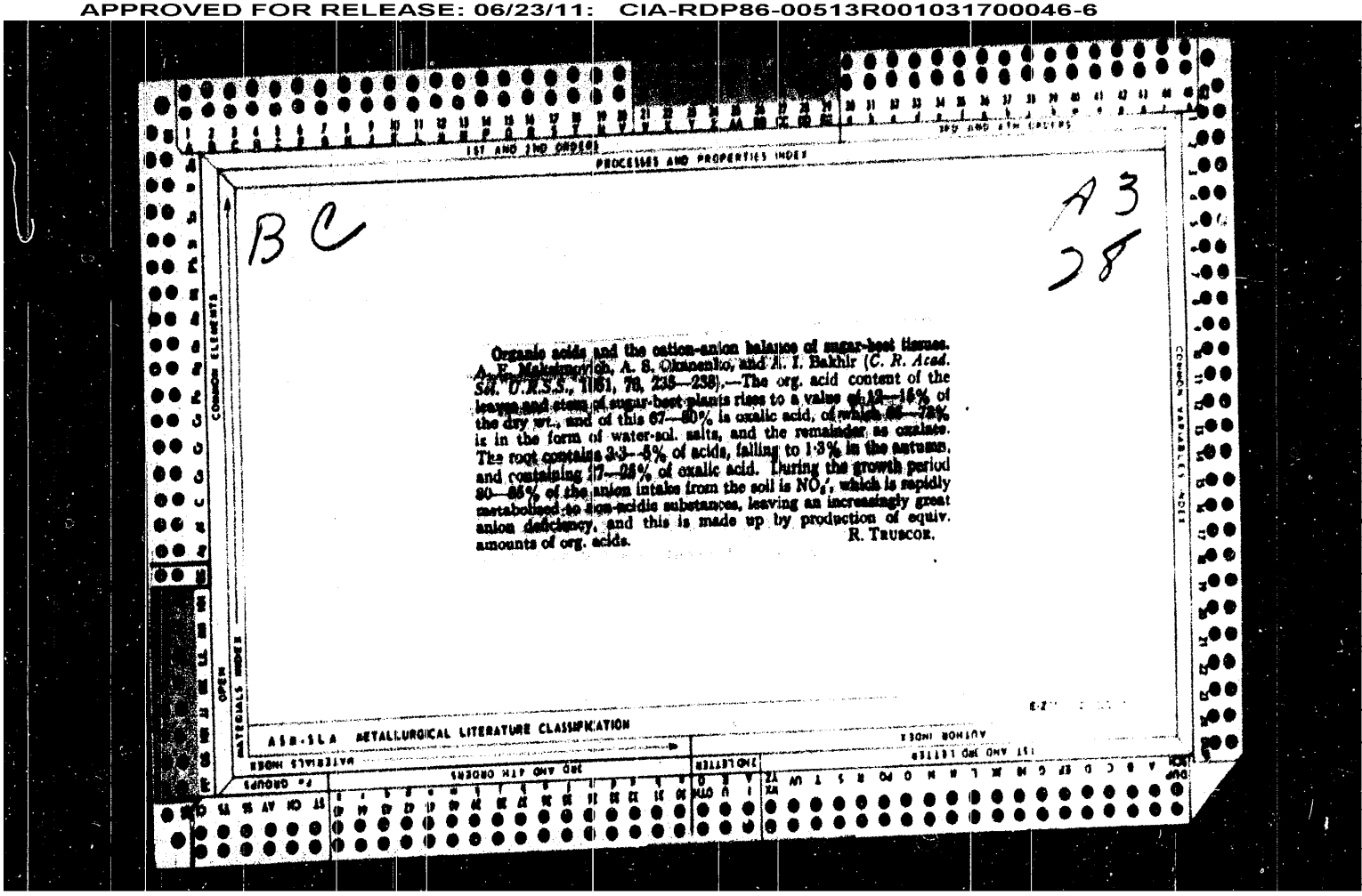
Organic acids in cation-anion balance in tissues of sugar beet. A. B. Maksimovich, A. S. Okanenko, and A. I. Bakhir (All-Union Sugar Beet Research Inst., Kiev). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 76, 235-8(1951).—Considerable amts. of org. acids accumulate in the leafy parts of the sugar-beet plant (12-15% of dry wt.). Most are in H_2O-sol. form and only 27-35% Ca oxalate (in roots this is 24-38% of total org. acids). When N is supplied as nitrate, the vegetative period of growth is characterized by close equivalence of the uptake of cations and anions and the amt. of org. acids in the matter of the plant increases parallel to that of total N. In later growth the uptake of NO_3^- declines and cations are assimilated by the plant more than anions. However, in the foliage the dependence between deposition of org. acids and accumulation of excess cations still remains. Apparently within the plant cells the chief method of maintaining cation-anion balance lies in the formation of org. acids, after conversion of the nitrate ion into org. forms. The same must occur for balancing the P and S acid anions which are converted into org. derivs. G. M. Kosolapoff



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A3
28

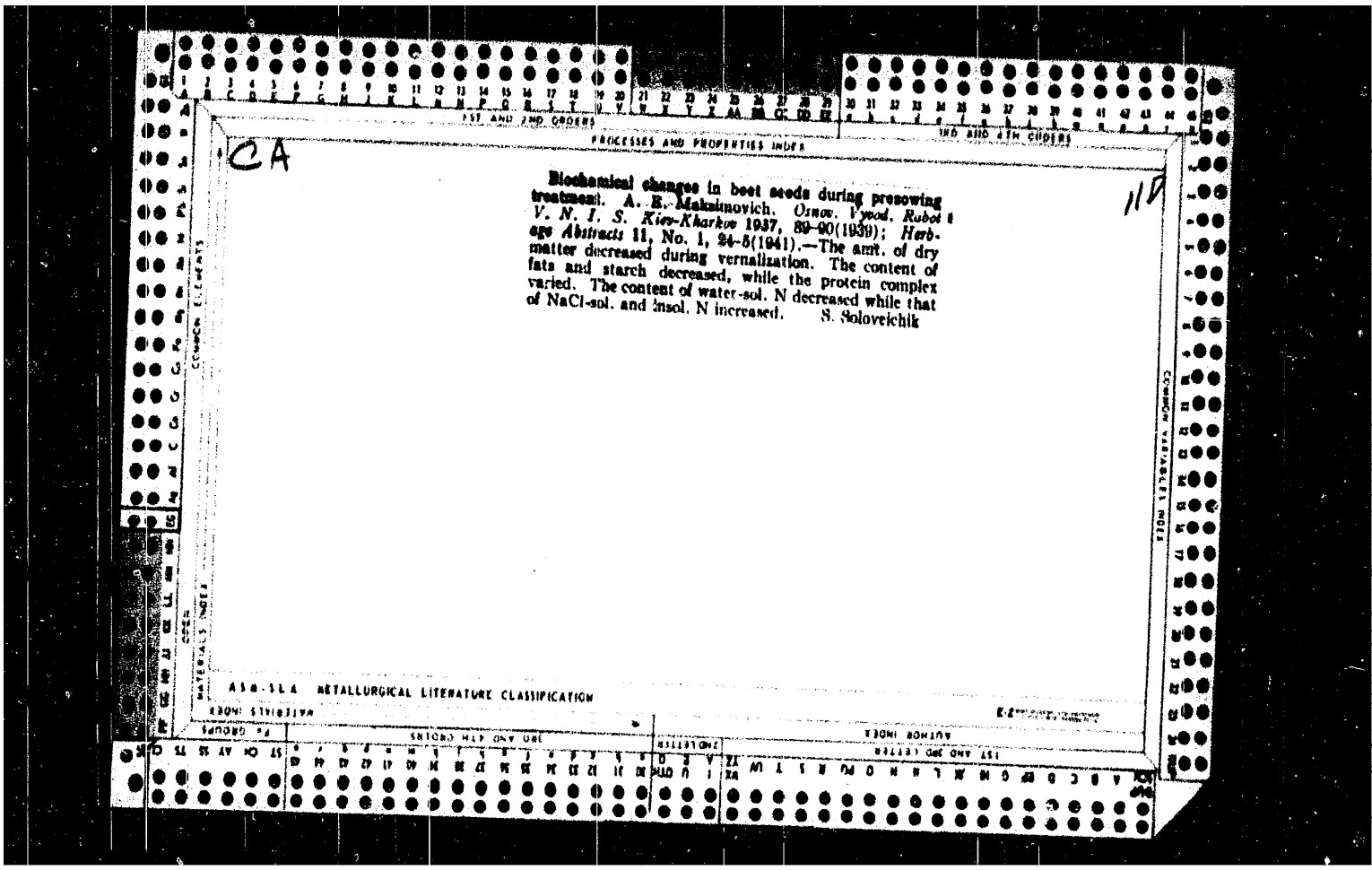
Organic acids and the cation-anion balance of sugar-beet tissues. A. E. Makarenkovich, A. S. Okanenko, and A. I. Bakhir (*C. R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1951, 78, 235—238).—The org. acid content of the leaves and stem of sugar-beet plants rises to a value of 12—16% of the dry wt., and of this 67—80% is oxalic acid, of which 66—78% is in the form of water-sol. salts, and the remainder as oxalates. The root contains 3·3—5% of acids, falling to 1·3% in the autumn, and containing 17—25% of oxalic acid. During the growth period 80—85% of the anion intake from the soil is NO_3', which is rapidly metabolised to non-acidic substances, leaving an increasingly great anion deficiency, and this is made up by production of equiv. amounts of org. acids.

R. TRUSCOE.

MAKSIMOVICH, A. Ye. and MIKUL'SKIY, A. A.

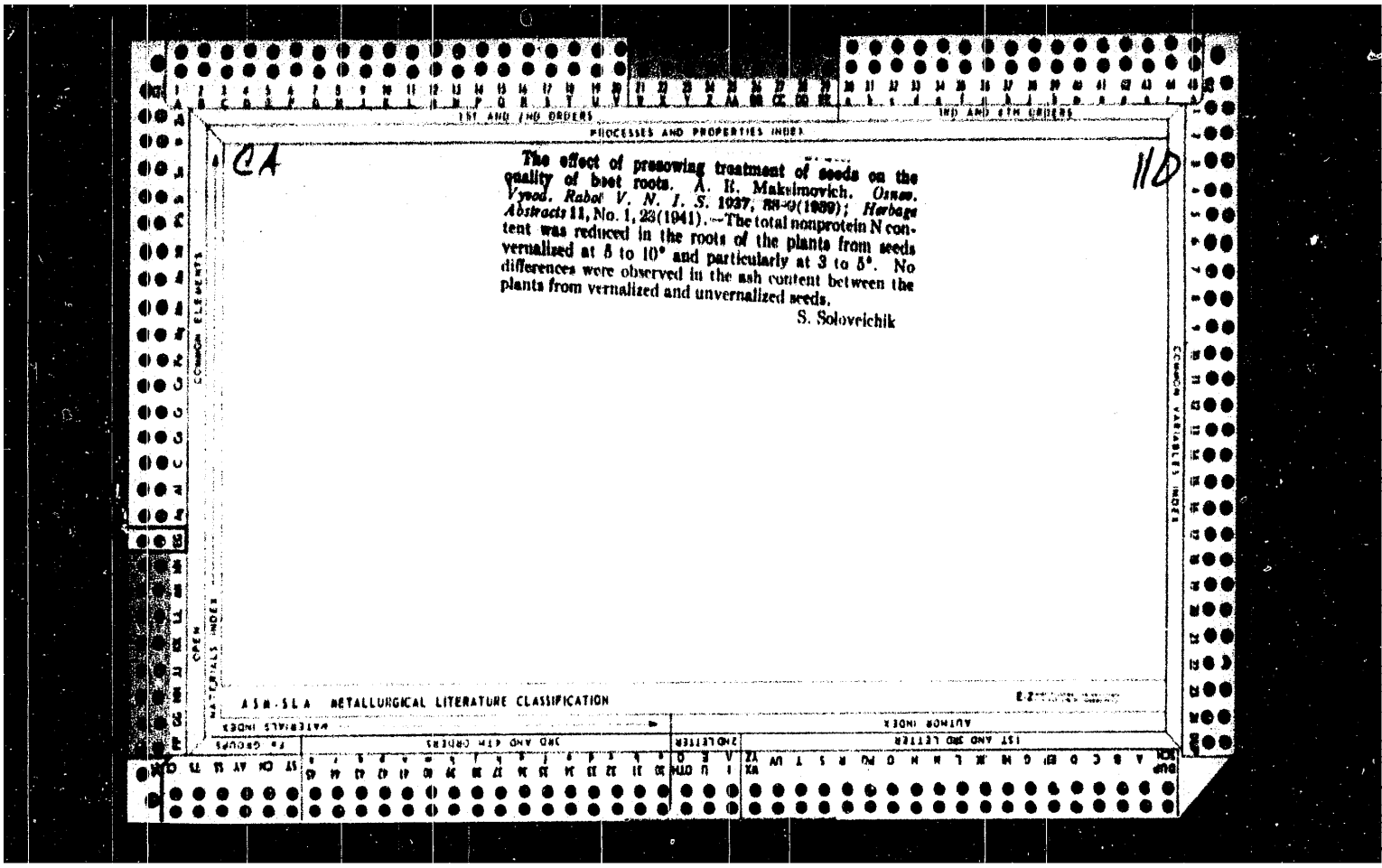
Maksimovich, A. Ye. and Mikul'skiy, A. A. "Primanok' preparations for the struggle against beet curculionidse as prepared from the waste of beet crops", Ukr. biokhim. zhurnal, 1949, No. 1, p.3-14, (In Ukrainian, resume in Russian), bibliog: 8 items.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).



CA

Biochemical changes in beet seeds during presowing treatment. A. E. Maksimovich. *Osnov. Vysod. Rabot V. N. I. S. Kiev-Kharkov* 1937, 89–90(1939); *Herbage Abstracts* 11, No. 1, 24–5(1941).—The amt. of dry matter decreased during vernalization. The content of fats and starch decreased, while the protein complex varied. The content of water-sol. N decreased while that of NaCl-sol. and insol. N increased. S. Soloveichik



CA

The effect of presowing treatment of seeds on the quality of beet roots. A. E. Makelmovich. *Osnov. Vysod. Rabot V. N. I. S.* 1937, 88-9(1939); *Herbage Abstracts* 11, No. 1, 23(1941).—The total nonprotein N content was reduced in the roots of the plants from seeds vernalized at 5 to 10° and particularly at 3 to 5°. No differences were observed in the ash content between the plants from vernalized and unvernalized seeds.

S. Soloveichik

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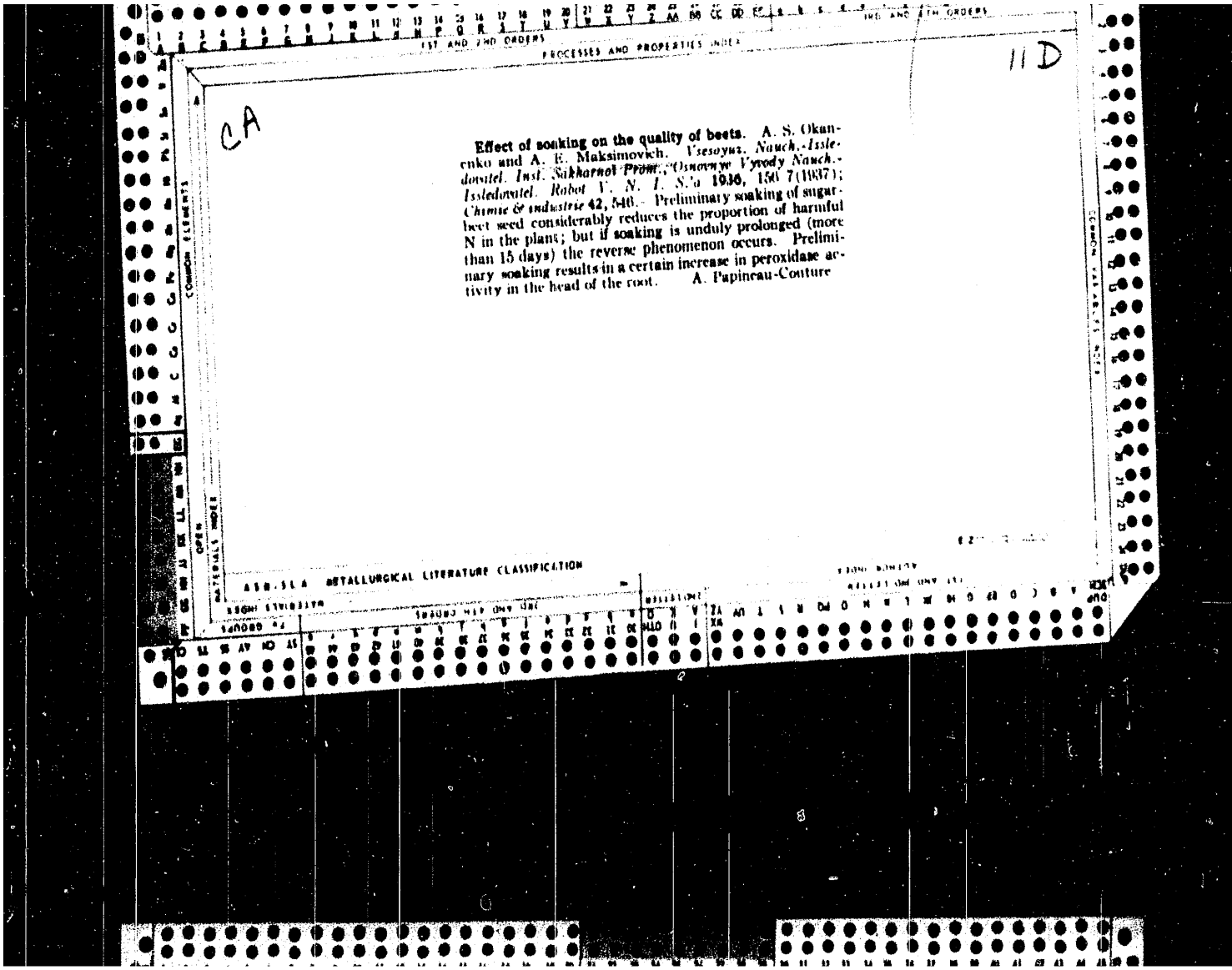

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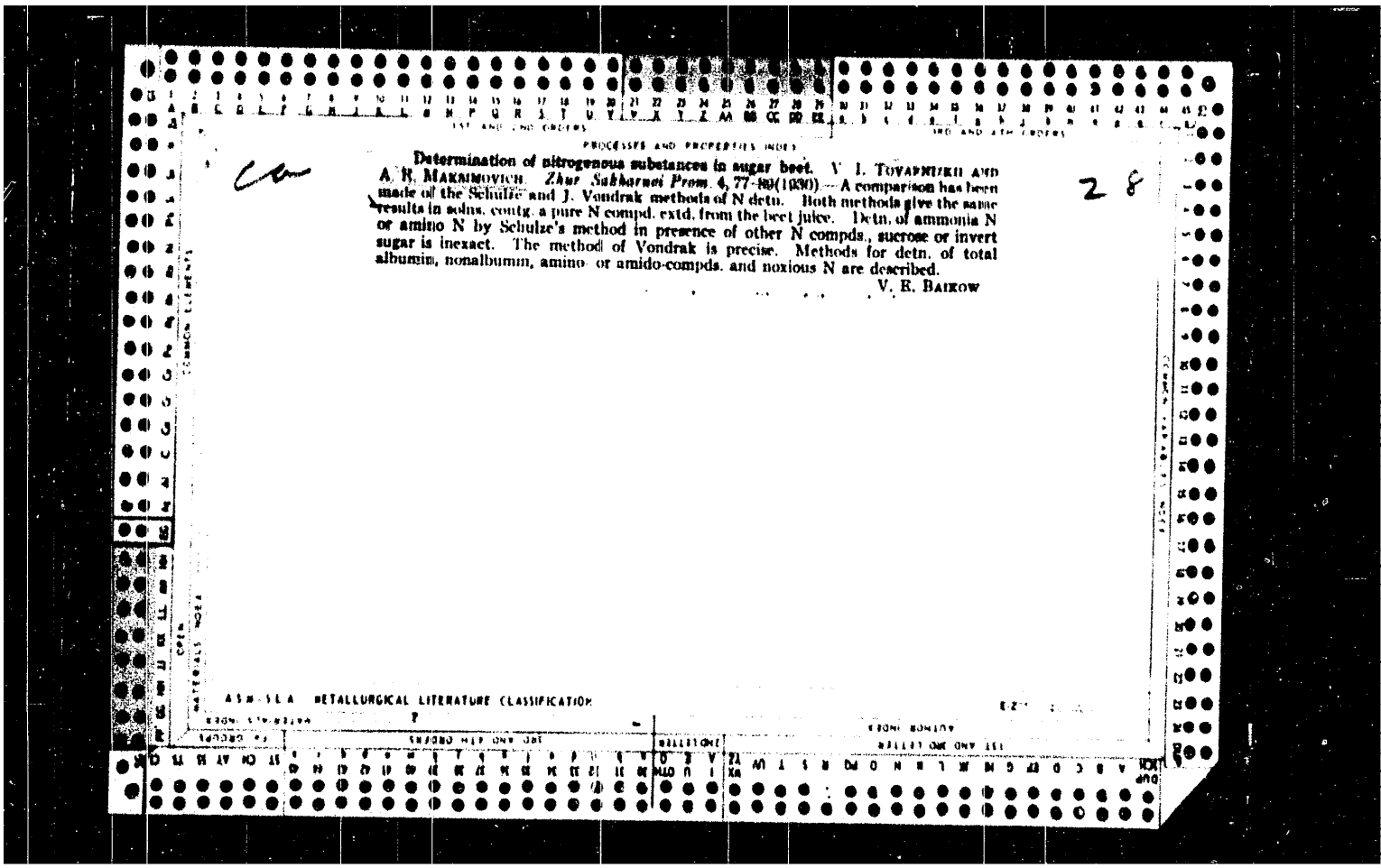
11 D

Effect of soaking on the quality of beets. A. S. Okanenko and A. E. Maksimovich. *Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Sakharnoi Prom., Osnovnye Vyvody Nauch.-Issledovatel. Robot V. N. I. S.'a* **1936**, 150 7(1937); *Chimie & industrie* **42**, 540.—Preliminary soaking of sugar-beet seed considerably reduces the proportion of harmful N in the plant; but if soaking is unduly prolonged (more than 15 days) the reverse phenomenon occurs. Preliminary soaking results in a certain increase in peroxidase activity in the head of the root. A. Papineau-Couture



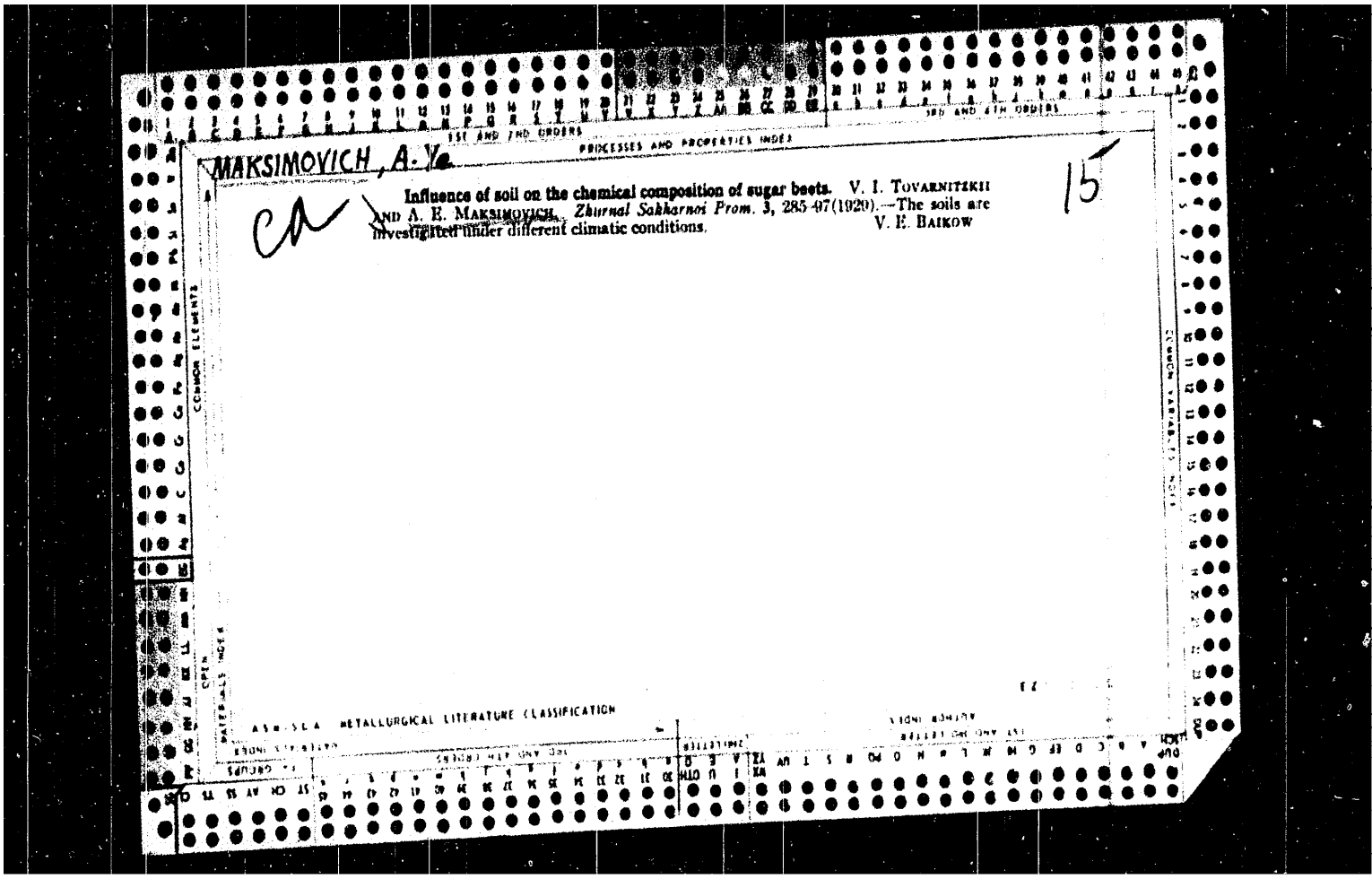
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of nitrogenous substances in sugar beet. V. I. TOVARNITSKII AND A. B. MAKHMUDOVICH. *Zhur. Sakharnoi Prom.* 4, 77–89(1930).—A comparison has been made of the Schulze and J. Vondrak methods of N detn. Both methods give the same results in solns. contg. a pure N compd. extd. from the beet juice. Detn. of ammonia N or amino N by Schulze's method in presence of other N compds., sucrose or invert sugar is inexact. The method of Vondrak is precise. Methods for detn. of total albumin, nonalbumin, amino- or amido-compds. and noxious N are described.

V. E. BAIKOW

28

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



MAKSIMOVICH, A. Ye.

15

Influence of soil on the chemical composition of sugar beets. V. I. TOVARNITZKII AND A. E. MAKSIMOVICH. *Zhurnal Sakharnoi Prom.* 3, 285-97(1929).—The soils are investigated under different climatic conditions. V. E. BAIKOW

ZHUKOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich [deceased]; MAKSIMOVICH, Aleksandr Pavlovich; ARAKELOV, V.M., redaktor; MELEYEV, A.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Repair and inspection of seagoing vessels] Remont i osvidetel'stvovanie morskikh sudov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 370 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

ALMAZOV, A.M.; GORDEYEV, L.M.; FEL'DMAN, Ye.B.; BORISOVA, G.A., red.; MAKSIMOVICH, A.G., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.; VOLKOVA, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Commercial study of meat and fish merchandise and techniques for their marketing] Tovarovedenie miasnykh i rybnykh tovarov i tekhnika torgovli imi. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 303 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Fishery products) (Marketing)

GORYAINOVA, Tamara Sergeyevna; MAKSIMOVICH, A.G., red.; TSESARKIN, L.D., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Chemical products for domestic use] Tovary bytovoi khimii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torgovoi lit-ry, 1963. 79 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Cleaning compounds) (Insecticides) (Glue)

MAKSIMOVICH, A.A.

Provide oil fields with precast reinforced concrete storage tanks. Stroi. truboprov. 10 no.1:18-19 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kombinat Tatneftestroy, Al'met'yevsk.

MAKSIMOVIC, Z.; MAKSIMOVIC, Stana

[illegible] dance and Distribution of I , Na and K in some ultramafic rocks [illegible]

[illegible]

1. Department of Mineralogy and Petrology, University of Belgrade, and Institute for Nuclear Raw Materials, Belgrade.

MAKSIMOVIC, Zoran; ANTIC, Radmila

Mineral and chemical composition of the weathering crust relicts in ultramafic rocks of the environs of Vardiste near Visegrad (Eastern Bosnia). Geol glas BiH no.6:157-179 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700046-6

MAKSIMOVIC, Z.

Regional metamorphism and metasomatism of ultramafic rocks in the region of Crna Trava, East Serbia. Glas prir mat SANU 245 no.21:7-35 '61.

1. Department of Mineralogy and Petrology of the University of Beograd.

(Yugoslavia--Rocks)

MAKSIMOVIC, Zoran; RADUKIC, Gordana

Sepiolite of the Goleah Mine near Ljpljan. Geol anali 28:309-316 '61.

1. Department of mineralogy and petrology, University of Belgrade.

MAKSIMOVIC, Z.

The application of spectrochemical analysis for the estimation of exchangeable cations in clay minerals. Glas Prir mat SANU 241 no.18: 117-125 '60.

1. Department of Mineralogy and Petrology of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics of the University in Beograd

MAKSIMOVIC, Z.

The use of spectrochemical analysis for estimation of exchangeable cations in clay minerals. Bul sci nat SAN 25 no.7:163-165 '59.
(EEAI 9:12)

1. The Department of Mineralogy and Petrology, University of Belgrade.

(Cations). (Spectrochemistry)
(Chromatography) (Clay) (Minerals)

COUNTRY	:	Yugoslavia	C
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	7466
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		

ABSTRACT : the precipitate obviously is a substance resembling the Ni hydrosilicate.

V. Rosolovskiy

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 74466

AUTHOR : Maksimovic, Z.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : An Essay on the Syntnesis of Nickel Hydroaluminate and Nickel Hydrosilicate Under Normal Conditions

SOURCE, PUB. : Bull Scient Conseil Acad RFFY, 4, No 2, 50 (1958)

ABSTRACT : A blue-green precipitate forms in a solution containing 0.0025 mol $NiSO_4$ per liter and 0.0042 mol $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ per liter on standing for 2 days. Analysis of the precipitate after 50 days standing in contact with the solution shows that it consists of crystalline Ni hydroaluminate and amorphous $Al(OH)_3$. Apple-green crystals are formed (3 months' standing in contact with the solution) in a solution containing 0.0025 mol $NiSO_4$ per liter and 0.002 mol Na_2SiO_3 per liter;

CARD: 1/2

ILLEGIBLE

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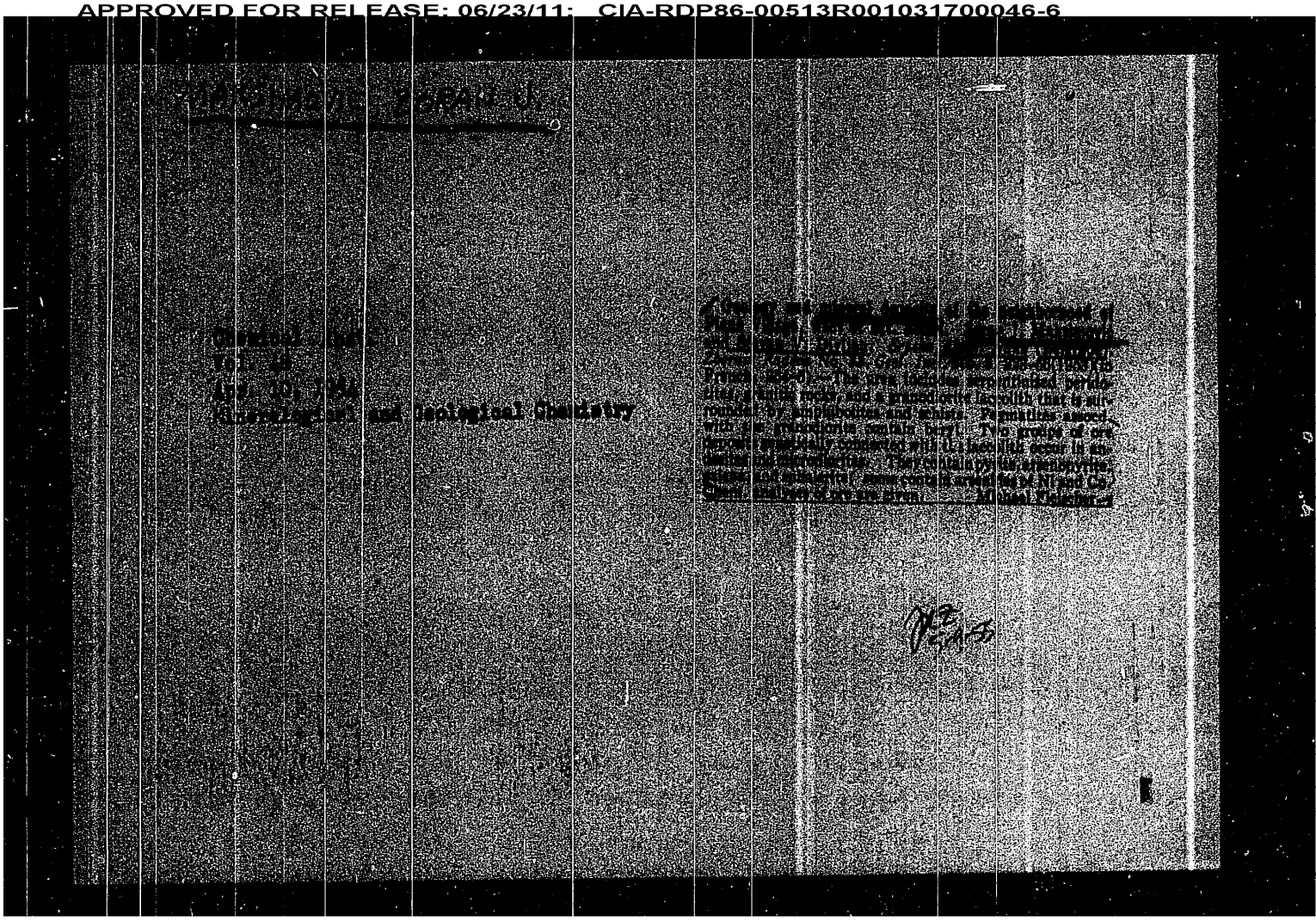
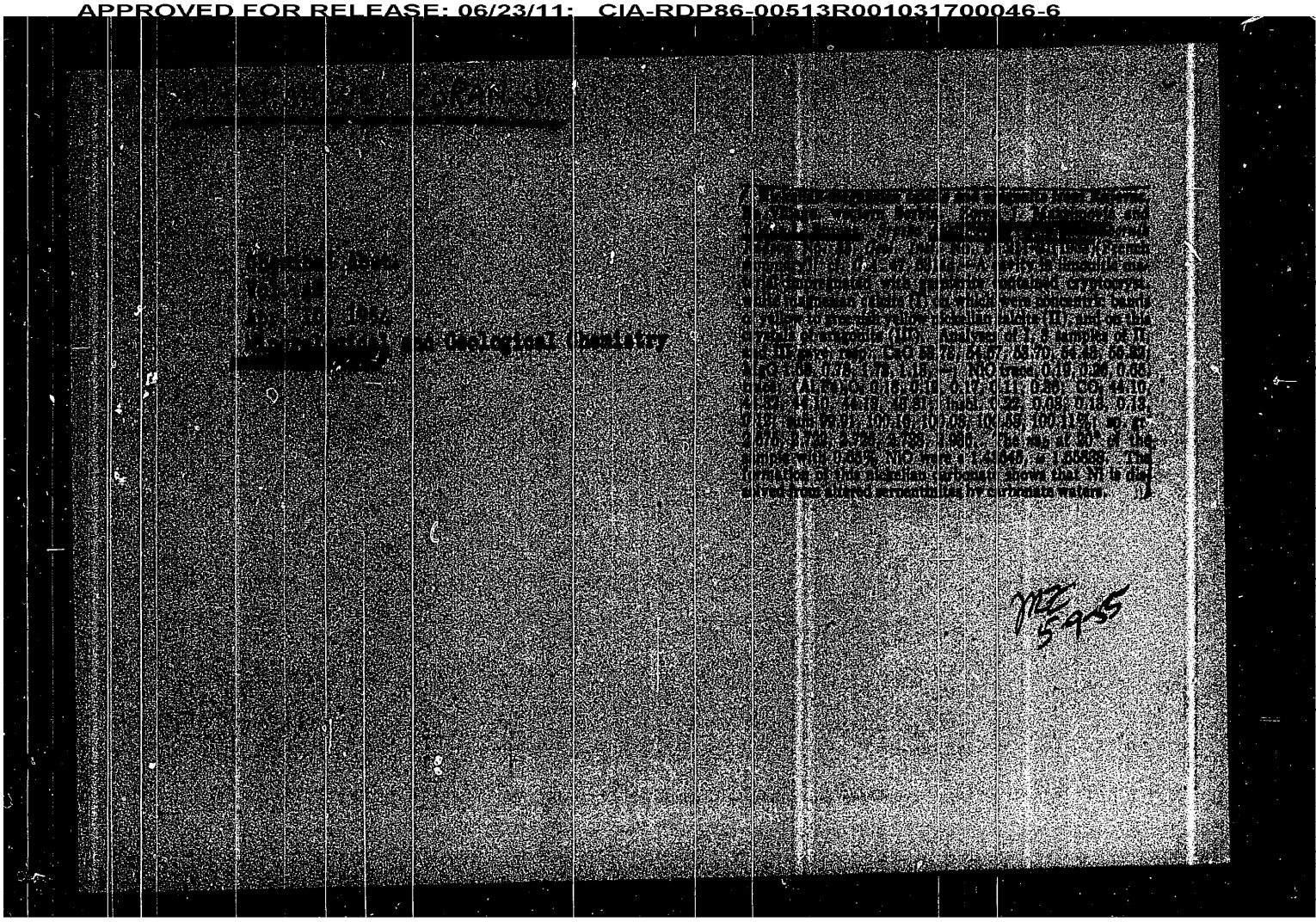
ILLEGIBLE

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.





MAKSIMOVIC, Z. and TASIC, M.

"Geological and Mineralogical Research in the Environs of the Village of Veluce, Southeast of Trstenik, with Special Emphasis on the Appearance of Ore" p. 53
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 22, no. 4, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

MAKSIMOVIC, Z.

"Preliminary Results of Studies of the Appearance of the Nickel Ores at the Village of Ba in the Vicinity of the Ljig River in Western Serbia" p. 22 (ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 22, no. 4, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

DRASKOVIC, R.; MAKSIMOVIC, Z.; KOZOMARA, S.

51

Production of Cr of high specific activity. Bul Inst Nucl 14 no. 3: 143-153 Jl '63.

1. Hot Laboratory Department, Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Beograd-Vinca.

SUSIC, M. V.; MAKSIMOVIC, Z. B.

95

Extraction of (Zr, Nb) from oxalic acid solutions by means of tri-iso-octyl amine. Bul Inst Nucl 14 no 3: 135-141 Jl '63.

1. Hot Laboratory Department, Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Beograd-Vinca.

DRASKOVIC,R.; MAKSIMOVIC,Z.; KOZOMARA,S.

Obtaining ^{51}Cr of high specific activity; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:529 '64

1. The Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Hot-Laboratory Department, Belgrade-Vinca.

MAKSIMOVIC,Z.; NIKOLIC,R.

Physical and chemical states of fission products in the heavy-water system of the Ra reactor; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:514-515 '64

1. The Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Hot-Laboratory Department, Belgrade-Vinca.

CERANIC,T.; NIKOLIC,R.; MAKSIMOVIC,Z.; DRASKOVIC,R.

Chemical forms of ruthenium in hydrochloric acid solutions; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:512-513 '64

1. The Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Hot-Laboratory Department, Belgrade-Vinca.

SUBIC,M.; MAKSIMOVIC,Z.

Extraction of Zr and Nb oxalate complexes with tri-n-heptyl amine and tri-iso-octyl amine in xylol; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:491 '64

1. The Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Department of Reactor Materials and Hot-Laboratory Department, Belgrade-Vinca.

MAKSIMOVIC, Zoran, dipl. fiz. hem., visi strucni saradnik (Beograd, Zmaja od Nocaja 13/2); CERANIC, Tatjana, dipl. fiz. hem., asistent

Production and application of tritium. Tehnika Jug:Suppl.: Radioizotopi zrac 2 no.3:434-440b Mr '63.

1. Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric", Beograd-Vinca.

MAKSIMOVIC, Zoran B.; CERANIC, Tatjana; MARINKOVIC, Momir

Chemical and radiochemical analysis, and purification, of the heavy water taken from the RA reactor. Bul Inst Nucl 13 no.1:19-33 Ap '62.

1. The Boris Kidrich Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Hot Laboratory Department, Vinca.

ILLEGIBLE

ILLEGIBLE

MAKSIMOVIC, Z.; BRABEC, D.; NIKOLIC, Vera

Geochemical prospecting for molybdenum in Mackatica area (east Serbia). Bul sc nat SANU 32 no.9:155-167 '63.

1. Submitted February 13, 1963.

MAKSIMOVIC, Z.; LEBEDEV, S.; NIKOLIC, Vera

A contribution to the geochemical study of Avala Mountain near Belgrade: a hydromorphic anomaly in the Precica stream and its origin. Bul sc nat SANU 33 no.10:43-50 '64.

1. Department of Mineralogy and Petrology, University of Belgrade. Presented by Prof. Stojan Pavlovic and Prof. Pavle Savic.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700046-6

MLADENOVIC, Dragomir; POPOVIC, Dana; MAKSIMOVIC, Zoran

Contribution to surgical technics in the treatment of uterine prolapse with pressure erosions. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 88 no.10: 965-968 O '60.

1. Ginekolosko-akuserska bolnica u Beogradu. Upravnik: prof. dr Petar Kostic. 2. Clan Uredivackog odbora, "Srpski arhiv za celokupno lekarstvo" (for Mladenovic).

(UTERINE PROLAPSE surg)

PESIC,V.dr; DORDEVIC,J.dr.; NIKOLIC,M.dr.; MAKSIMOVIC,V.dr.; ARMACKI,Z.dr.; OJKIC,B.dr.; BAJIC,R,dr.; POROBIC,V.dr.; SAVIC,N.dr.

Use of hormonal therapy in the treatment of primary tuberculosis in children. Med.glas. 17 no.8:303-307 Ag-S'63

1.Specijalna decja bolnica za tuberkulozu i bolesti pluca "Dedinje", Beograd; upravnik: dr. J.Dordevic.

S

DJORDJEVIC, Jovan; MAKSIMOVIC-PETROVIC, Vladanka; SIMIC, Branislav

Ambulant therapy of tuberculosis in children. Tuberkuloza 15 no.1:71-75 Ja-Mr '63.

1. Specijalna decja bolnica za tuberkulozu i bolesti pluca "Dedinje", Beograd - Upravnik: dr J. Djordjevic.
(TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD)
(HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT SERVICE)

PESIC, V.; DJORDJEVIC, J.; MAKSIMOVIC, V.; NIKOLIC, M.; BAJIC, R.; ARMACKI, Z.; SAVIC, N.

Tuberculosis in children under 2 years of age. Tuberkuloza 15 no.1:56-58 Ja-Mr '63.

1. Specijalna decja bolnica za tuberkulozu i bolesti pluca "Dedinje", Beograd - Upravnik: dr J. Djordjevic.
(TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD) (STATISTICS)

S

MAKSIMOVIC, Z.; MAKSIMOVIC, Stana

[illegible] and distribution of L, Na and K in some ultramafic rocks

[illegible]

1. Department of Mineralogy and Petrology, University of Belgrade, and Institute for Nuclear Raw Materials, Belgrade.

MAKSIMOVIC, S.; KOZIMOVIC, D.

Geotechnic problems related to the formation of the Saska gangue at Majdanpek, p. 593.

TEHNIKA (Savez inzenjera i tehincara Jugoslavije) Beograd, Yugoslavia.
Vol. 14, no. 4, Apr 1959

Monthly List of East European Accession EEAI LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncla.

MAKSIMOVIC, S.; RISTIC, M.

The significance of seasoned lumber for Yugoslav railroads. p. 24.
(Zeleznice, Vol. 13, no. 3, March 1957. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

MAKSIMOVIC, Radivoje, inz.

Place and role of the Railroad Institute in the 7-year plan of the development and modernization of Yugoslav Railways. Zeleznice Jug 20 no. 1:1-15 Ja '64.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Zeleznice".

COUNTRY: Yugoslavia

CATEGORY

n-17

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 19072

AUTHOR : Danilovic, M. and Maksimovic, R.

TITL. : Not given

[illegible] : The Quantitative Separation of Dehydroepiandrosterone Acetate from the Product Mixture Obtained by the Oxidation of Cholesterol Acetate Dibromide with

ORIG. PUB. : Acta Pharmac Jugoslav, 9, No 1, 15-16 (1959)

ABSTRACT : The quantitative separation of dehydroepiandrosterone acetate (I) and pregnenolone acetate by paper chromatography and the application of this procedure to the determination of I in mixtures with oxidation products of cholesterol acetate dibromide with carbonic acid anhydride is described. [illegible] and UV absorption curves for both steroids are given.

[illegible] author's summary

CARD: 1/1 * Carbonic Acid Anhydride

MAKSIMOVIC, R.

Dytiscidae in the environs of Belgrade and some ecologic observations.
Glas Prir muz B no.12:169-180 '58.

(Yugoslavia--Dytiscidae)

MAKSIMOVIC, R.

Colorimetric determination of dehyrocholic acids. p. 769.
(Tehnika, Vol. 12, No. 5, 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

MAKSIMOVIC, R.; M.RKOVIJEV, O.

MAKSIMOVIC, R.; M.RKOVIJEV, O. Determination of amylase activity in pancreatin. p. 1695.

Vol. 11, No. 11, 1956.
TEHNIKA
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

MAKSIMOVIC, R.; RADAKOVIC, I.

The analysis of combustion products and the method of sampling in jet engines. p. 1504.
(Tehnika, Vol. 11, no. 10, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

MAKSIMOVIC, R.

Some physical and chemical properties of domestic powdered milk and changes in these properties during storage. p. 581. TEHNIKA (Savaz inzenjeri techicara Jugoslavije) Beograd. Vol. 11, no. 4, 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 11 Nov. 1956

MAKSIMOVIC, R.

Determining lead in ethyl gasoline and in deposits on spark plugs of airplane engines by the colorimetric method, using dithizone. p. 573. TEHNIKA. (Savaz inzenjeri tecnicara Jugoslavije) Beofrad. Vol. 11, no. 4, 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

Yugoslavia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-20

Explosives. Pyrotechnic compositions.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32260

interact with the powder and do not decrease their stability as determined by the test of the loss in weight on heating.

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOVIC, Petar V.

Yugoslavia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-20

Explosives. Pyrotechnic compositions.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32260

Author : Maksimovic Peter V., Matijevic Dane

Title : Production of Explosives for Civilian Purposes from Powders That Are of No Military Value

Orig Pub: Tehnika, 1956, 11, No 9, 1377-1380

Abstract: Determinations were made of the stability of mixtures of trotyl and pentolite (40:60) with pyroxylin - and nitroglycerine powder, by heating them at 110, 80 and 75°. It was demonstrated that in the above-specified temperature range the investigated explosives do not

Card 1/2

BLASKOVIC, D.; MAKSIMOVIC, N.A.; STYK, B.; ALBRECHT, P.; technicka spolupraca ULBRIKOVA, R.; RAUS, J.

The course of adaptation of inhibitor resistance of influenza virus A2 for ferrets. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 10 no.3:158-165 '61.

1. Virologicky ustav CSAV, Bratislava, CSSR, a Institut infekcionnych boleznej AMN SSSR, Kijev.
(INFLUENZA VIRUSES immunol.)

MAKSIMOVIC, Milutin, inz.

Svetozar Cincar-Jankovic; obituary. Tehnika Jug 19 no.6: Suppl: Gradevinarstvo 18 no.6:1038c-1038d Je '64.

1. Institute of Testing Materials of Serbia, Belgrade.

MAKSIMOVIC, Milutin, ing.

Contribution to the discussion of the theme: "Where is the place of design making?" Tehnika Jug 17 no.4:669-670 Ap '62.

1. Podsekretar za gradevinarstvo Sekretarijata za industriju Izvrsnog veca Narodne Republike Srbije, Beograd; urednik i odgovorni urednik, "Nase gradevinarstvo".

MAKSIMOVIC, Milutin, ing. (Beograd)

Problems of the marketing of our new building materials. Tehnika Jug 17 no.4:663-664 Ap '62.

1. Podsekretar za gradevinarstvo Sekretarijata za industriju Izvrsnog veca Narodne Republike Srbije, Beograd; urednik i odgovorni urednik, "Nase gradevinarstvo".

MAKSIMOVIC, Milutin, ing. (Beograd, Aleksa Nenadovica 4)

Where is the place for designing? Tehnika Jug 17 no.1:25-27 Ja '62.

1. Podsekretar za gradevinarstvo Sekretarijata za industriju Izvrsnog veca NRS, Beograd i urednik i odgovorni urednik, "Nase gradevinarstvo".

(Design, Industrial)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700046-6

YUG/1-59-1-11/67

Materials and Structures in the Housing Industry

preparation of new regulations for the housing industry.

ASSOCIATION: Odeljenje za studije u zgradarstvu Instituta za ispitivanje materijala NRS (Section for Studies in the Housing Industry at the Serbian Institute for the Testing of Materials), Beograd.

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1958

Card 2/2

14(10) YUG/1-59-1-11/67

AUTHOR: Maksimović, Milutin, Engineer, Chief (Beograd)

TITLE: Materials and Structures in the Housing Industry

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 23-25(YUG)

ABSTRACT: This article was the introductory paper presented at the Savetovanje Saveza Jugoslovenskih laboratorija "Materijali i konstrukcije u stambenoj izgradnji" (Conference of the Yugoslavian Union of Laboratories "Materials and Structures in the Housing Industry") held in June 1958 in Beograd. The author discusses contemporary structures and materials used in the building industries of industrially developed countries (prefabricated blocks, bearing and partition walls; light concrete prefabricated parts; plastic materials used for various purposes in housing industry, etc.). He points out their insufficient use in Yugoslavia, and recommends standardization and the

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVIC, M. , and others.

Materials and structures in housing constructions, with relating reports, conclusions, and recommendations. p. 2.

Periodical: SAOBRACAJ.

Vol. 1, no. 3, 1958.

TECHNOLOGY

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC

Vol. 8, no. 4
April 1959, Uncl.

MAKSIMOVIC, M.; MATIC, V.

MAKSIMOVIC, M.; MATIC, V. Fundamental problems of research work in building and construction. p. 1637.

Vol. 11, No. 11, 1956.
TEHNIKA
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd, Yugoslavia

Sc: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

MAKSIMOVIC, M.

Importance of the Federal Chamber of the Building Industry and its tasks. p. 1381

TEHNIKA, Beograd, Vol 10, No. 10, 1955

SO: EEAL, Vol 5, No. 7, July 1956

MAKSIMOVIC, M.

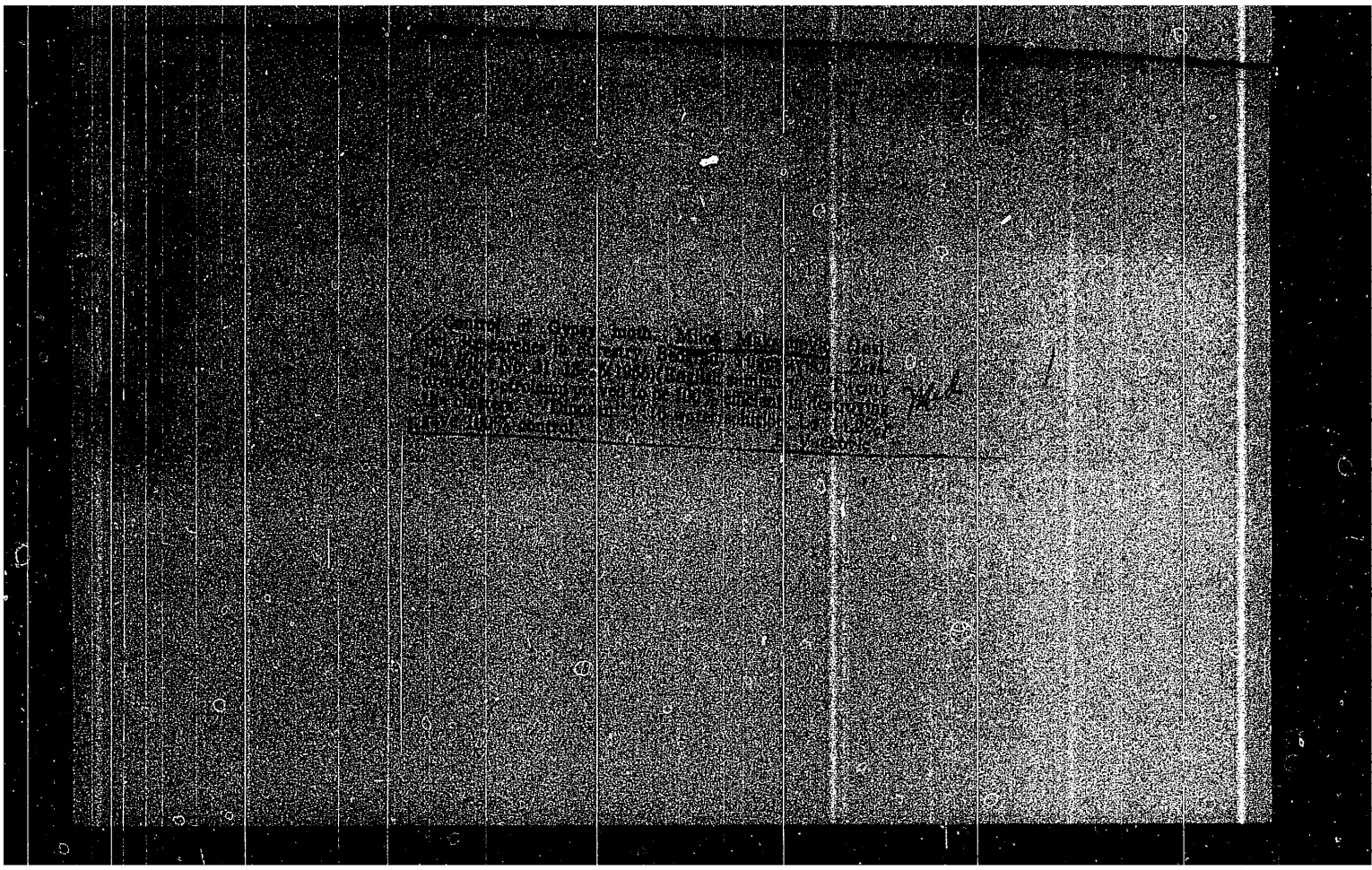
Some fundamental problems of our public works, p. 353, TEHNIKA, (Savez inzenjera i tehnicara Jugoslavije) Beograd, Vol. 9, No. 3, 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, Aug. 1956

MAKSIMOVIC, MILUTIN.

Prirucnik za ispitivanje gradevinskog materijala. 3. prosireno izd. Beograd, Izdavacko preduzece Ministarstva gradevina NRS, 1951. 266 p. (Gradevinska knjiga)

SO: EEAL, Vol. 5, No. 7 July 1956



metabolites with Pb acetate, read absorption at 3??, in blood, precipitate proteins with absolute alcohol. Blood determination is difficult and complex, urinary determination recommended. Spectrogram. 3 standard curves; 13 references: 1 Yugoslav, Soviet Pharmacopeia, 1 Bulgarian, 3 Polish, 1 East German, 1 Dutch, 2 Italian, 2 US.

1/1

8

Belgrade, Arhiv za Farmaciju, Vol 13, No 1, 1963; pp 5-7.

Abstract [English summary modified] : Method for determination of nitrofurazone in chicken intestine, liver, kidney, lung, brain, heart and spleen: microextraction of macerated organs in 96% ethanol and spectrophotometry at 365 millimicrons comparing with drug-free specimen to deduct artefactual extinction due to pigments absorbing in same wave region. Table, schematic drawing of device, standard curve; 2 US, 2 Yugoslav (1 unpublished,) 1 Belgian reference.

1/1

VASIC, K.; IVANOVIC, Jelisaveta; MAKSIMOVIC, M.; STANIC, Vlasta; DORDEVIC, M.

Morphogenetic differentiations, and oxygen consumption during the embryonal development of Lymantria dispar L. Arh biol nauka 13 no.3/4: 181-197 '61.

1. Biloloski institut, Beograd.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700046-6

MAKSIMOVIC, M. ; M[redacted]

Before the 9th Annual Assembly and Conference of the Federation of Yugoslav Laboratories. p. 1.

Periodical: SAOBRACAJ.

Vol. 1, no. 2, 1958.

TECHNOLOGY

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC

Vol. 8, No. 4
April 1959, Uncl.

MAKSIMOVIC, MILAN

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Food Industry. H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 23058

Author : Milan Maksimovic
Inst : -
Title : Maintenance of Right Dough Temperature.

Orig Pub : Proizv. i prerada brasna, 1957, 6, No 2, 35-36

Abstract : Equations and tables are presented. They serve for the determination of the temperature of water to be added at dough kneading in order to obtain the right dough temperature. The knowledge of the flour (leaven) temperature is necessary for the determination.

Card 1/1

MAKSIMOVIC, MILAN

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Food Industry. H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 23063

Author : Milan Maksimovic
Inst :
Title : Bread Staleness.

Orig Pub : Proizv. i prerada brasna, 1957, 6, No 2, 33-34

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1